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Owing to considerable opposition on the part of the captains and the crews the vaccination was necessarily performed just before the men were signed, notice having been given that no unvaccinated person, unless rendered immune by a previous attack of smallpox, would be allowed to ship. The crew is usually reshipped, with few exceptions, and after one complete vaccination two or three extras were all that required attention.

The inclosed tabulated report shows the number vaccinated on each boat on the day of sailing, together with totals. The number (fifty-nine) falls far short of my estimate, because the individual opposition was not taken into account. It has been my intention to offer vaccination to all patients applying for relief at the out-patient office, and in three months 2 have accepted; and had it not been for the refusal of the shipping commissioner to ship nonimmunes, not a single roustabout at this port could have been vaccinated.

Captains of harbor boats have been advised to have their crews vaccinated, but not one has availed himself of the opportunity.

The indications are that the danger of an epidemic in this city is now passed, and the health officer concurs in the opinion that it is safe to discontinue the vaccination of crews of river boats.

Very respectfully submitted,

E. K. SPRAGUE,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Vaccinations on river boats, port of Mobile, Ala., April and May, 1896.

Name of vessel.	Apr. 14.	Apr. 18.	Apr. 21.	Apr. 25.	Apr. 28.	Apr. 29.	May 2.	Totals.
Nettle Quill.....			10			2		12
Hattie B. Moore.....	3		12		1			16
Linsie Moore.....				10			2	12
D. L. Tally.....		14		3			2	19
Total	3	14	22	13	1	2	4	59

Report on the completion of vaccination of river boatmen at New Orleans, La.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 13, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the inspection and vaccination of crews of Mississippi River steamboats, authorized by your letter of March 17, has been completed, and the services of the two sanitary inspectors temporarily employed to perform the duty discontinued, one on the 6th and the other on the 11th. This inspection became necessary on account of the rapid spread of smallpox in the city during the month of March, mainly due to the influx of cases from the surrounding parishes. The levee and cross-tie camps near the different steamboat landings on the Mississippi and its tributaries also became infected, thus making it practicable to convey persons sick with the disease from one port to another by river steamers, and, as cases were found occasionally among the deck passengers some alarm was felt among health officials, notably those at Shreveport, who refused to allow boats from New Orleans to land at that port until satisfied that all hands on board had been vaccinated. With a view to securing vaccinated crews for all outgoing steamers, a circular letter was addressed to the representatives of steamboat lines recommending that an order be issued prohibiting the employment of roustabouts unless they produced certificates showing that they were immune to the disease.

Accordingly, by direction of the Steamboat Captains' and Owners' Exchange, instructions were issued as recommended.

This action simplified the work, and, with the aid given by the harbor police on the levee in keeping the men in order, the inspectors experienced no difficulty in performing their duties.

Number of steamboats inspected, 26 ; number of times inspected, 133 ; number of vaccinations, 1,410 ; number of certificates issued, including those given to persons protected by previous vaccinations (estimated), 3,000.

According to the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of the Service of May 8, 1896, smallpox exists in 12 States, and it has prevailed more or less extensively here for over a year past, but with the river steamboats manned with vaccinated crews, warm weather, and the prospect of the board of health securing adequate financial aid from the new city council, it is believed that smallpox will soon be under control, and the general sanitary condition of the city greatly improved.

Very respectfully,

HENRY W. SAWTELLE,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of ship Mozambique at New York Quarantine—Ten cases of yellow fever en route.

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, *May 18, 1896.*

SIR: I transmit the following information regarding the ship *Mozambique*, which arrived at this port on May 16. The said vessel reached Rio de Janeiro on February 15, from Hull, England. No sickness occurred until March 19 ; a sailor on that day was taken ashore with yellow fever ; he had two or three days previously visited the city, and it is supposed that the disease was contracted at that time. Between the above date (March 19) and March 25 four other cases of yellow fever were removed from the ship to the city hospital. It is reported that the ship was then disinfected and allowed to leave for this port on March 28. On the following day, March 29, the disease again appeared and other cases followed until April 11. During this period 10 were ill with yellow fever, of whom 5 died and were buried at sea. One of the convalescents committed suicide on May 14. He had during his convalescence shown considerable evidence of cerebral trouble, although he had reported for duty.

The ship has been thoroughly disinfected and will be released on Thursday, May 21, provided all are well on board at that time. The above facts will appear in my report to you on next Thursday. I send the above, as you may desire the information sooner.

Respectfully,

A. H. DOTY,
Health Officer, Port of New York.

Quarantine proclamation by the Governor of Texas.

Be it known that I, Charles A. Culberson, governor of the State of Texas, by authority invested in me by the laws of this State, do hereby declare that quarantine shall be established on the Gulf Coast and Rio Grande border on and after May 1, 1896, and that it shall continue until closed by proclamation.

Said quarantine shall apply to all vessels, persons, or things coming from places infected by yellow fever, smallpox, or cholera, and all places south of 25 degrees north latitude shall be considered infected unless proof to the contrary be submitted to the State health officer, and special exemption be granted to said places ; and persons from such places are prohibited from entering this State within a period of ten days.